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THE TROPICO

HERALD

VOL. 1

GLENDAL (Los Angeles Postoffice) CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1918

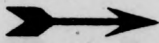
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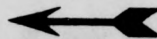
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Matinees Every Day at 2:30

PROGRAM WEEK BEGINNING SATURDAY, AUGUST 31

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31

"The Geezer of Berlin"-The Biggest Comedy ever produced.
And Constance Talmadge in "A Pair of Silk Stockings..."

SUNDAY, September 1

Wallace Reid in "The Firefly of France." A Love-War Story
And also a Roaring 2-Reel Mack Sennette Comedy, "Blighted Hopes."

MONDAY, September 2

Cecil DeMille's latest sensation- "Till I Come Back to You."
A war play without the horrors of war. A marvelous film presentation.

TUESDAY, September 3

Second Showing by Popular Request of this Oriental Masterpiece.
Sessue Hayakawa in "The Honor of His House."

WEDNESDAY, September 4

Enid Bennett in "A Desert Wooing."
And a Reel of Good Comedy.

THURSDAY, September 5

D.W.Griffith's Second Great War Picture. "The Great Love"
Regular Prices. Children's Matinee, 2:30. Evening shows-7 and 9, sharp.

MICKIE SAYS

OUR REPORTER SAYS
WOT GITS HIS GOAT IS
THAT THE FELLER WHO
NEVER GIVES HIM ANY
NEWS IS ALWAYS HOLLERIN'
ABOUT THEY BEIN' NO
NEWS IN THE PAPER!



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"In the Service of Our Country"

Robt. A. Oliver

Fred Wilkinson

TROPICO HERALD

Published every Saturday by The Oliver Company, 122 South San Fernando Blvd., Glendale, California

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THE PRIMARY ELECTION

In the Primary Election, the results in Glendale showed that Miller had been elected Justice of the Peace, as was also Cline for Sheriff.

White won in the assembly by a large majority, and will also win in the district.

Flowers will be the Regular Republican candidate for Congress, and Randall will be on the Democratic and Prohibition tickets.

Stephens won the nomination for governor on the regular Republican ticket.

Reports at the present time indicate that Senator Carr has been renominated for his present position over Mr. Knight.

PREVENTION OF AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS

By Standish L. Mitchell, Sec'y of the Automobile Club of Southern California

Accidents in which automobiles are concerned fall into two general classes, first—those involving damaging contact between two machines, and, second—misfortunes concerning an automobile and a pedestrian or pedestrians. It has been estimated that a moderate amount of caution would eliminate at least 97 per cent of all accidents.

Observance of the rules of the road, a reasonable rate of speed, adequate sounding of the horn at all turns which obscure the view ahead, and caution in passing other machines traveling at a lower rate of speed will go a long way toward preventing mishaps of the first class, on out-of-town roads. In the city strict observance of the directions of the traffic officers and care in holding the hand out to indicate a change of direction are necessary. Many people make the

mistake of poking out their hand for a bare instant before turning a corner. The signal should begin at least twenty feet from the corner and continue until the driver is actually ready to make the turn.

In all instances the new code of signals now adopted by the various auto clubs and dealers' organizations of the state should be used. Under this plan the arm extended upward indicates a turn to the right, extended horizontally, a turn to the left, and extended downward, a stop or slowing down.

Night riding will never be absolutely safe until the anti-glare law is completely enforced. There are yet many drivers who endanger the lives of all they meet by using lamps which blind the vision and distort near-by objects.

The second class of accidents, those involving pedestrians, would be almost negligible in the downtown district if people crossed the streets only at intersections and observed the signals given by the traffic officers in the same manner that automobiles are required to. Those on foot seem prone to lose their bearings upon seeing a machine coming and are, in nine cases out of ten, more responsible for the accident than the driver of the car concerned. It is true that the driver often adds to the confusion of the pedestrian by a loud and unreasonable sounding of the warning signal. Thinking motorists have discontinued this practice, merely giving enough of an alarm to apprise those concerned of the situation.

U. S. C. TO OPEN LATE

Because of the many young men at work on farms and engaged in other important war time work, the administration of the University of Southern California has decided to postpone the opening of the Fall semester for ten days. Accordingly, registration days will be September 19-21, and class work will begin September 23. So far as possible, students are urged to register in advance, so as to avoid the hurry and crowd of the last few days. For this purpose the Registrar's office will be open and ready to matriculate students at any time after September first. This announcement includes the Colleges of Liberal Arts, Law, Oratory and Fine Arts. The College of Physicians and Surgeons will begin on September 3, College of Music September 9, and the others about October first.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 6th, LIBERTY LOAN SUNDAY

In a telegram received by Harold Janns, Director of Publicity for the Fourth Liberty Loan in Southern California, from Frank R. Wilson, National Director of Publicity for the Fourth Liberty Loan at Washington, the announcement is made that Sunday, October 6th, has been officially designated Liberty Loan Sunday.

Secretary William G. McAdoo will directly communicate with all ministers, urging Liberty Loan sermons on this date, together with a program of some nature that will be worked out by a National Committee of ministers that will place before the congregations the necessity of active co-operation towards the selling of Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds.

The food YOU waste today may mean HUNGER to Someone, Somewhere, Some time. Be Saving!

Wm. A. Grote

SHOEMAKER

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HAND WORK ONLY

540 W. TENTH ST. TROPICO, CAL.

PROCEEDINGS OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Board assembled at 8:10 p. m., August 29, 1918. All members present at roll call.

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and approved.

A communication was read from the Electrical Products Corporation of Los Angeles offering to furnish twenty-five electrical signs advertising the Fourth Liberty Loan, at a cost of \$30.00 to the City. On motion, referred to the City Manager.

A communication was read from F. H. Lowe, City Recorder, requesting that instead of being granted a vacation of fifteen consecutive days, he be permitted to take every other day during the month of September, cases to be set for hearing accordingly. On motion of Trustee Henry, the request was granted.

Applications were received from James Jensen and Thomas C. Gillette, making application for permission to hunt within the city limits. On motion of Trustee Muhleman, permit was granted the applicants to hunt within Verdugo Canyon, assuming that the permission of the owners of the land is also granted; by the following roll:

AYES: Henry, Jackson, Muhleman, Shaw, Woodberry.

NOES: None.

An application for permit to operate a motor bus was received from Arthur S. Elliott, which being approved by the City Manager and the City Marshal, was, on motion of Trustee Shaw, granted.

A communication was read from Clara Medcalf of the Intermediate School, stating that as she had been delegated by the City Manager to act as a committee to look after the service flag of the City, she had done so, adding stars as men have been called into the service and placing gold stars thereon to soldiers who have made the supreme sacrifice. The communication further stated that a request had been made by some Glendale people that the nurses who are called for Red Cross work also have a place of

honor upon the flag. The communication suggested that a red cross about the size of the star might be placed upon the flag to honor each nurse and a red triangle to honor those in Y. M. C. A. work. The communication was referred to the Public Welfare Committee.

The City Manager presented a schedule of proposed vacations of city employees, which, on motion, was approved.

A communication was read from the City Engineer in regard to the petition for the opening and widening of Broadway from Central Avenue west, stating that while the signers of the petition had not inserted a description of the property opposite their names, yet as nearly as possible for him to verify the same, the following is the result:

The petition as signed represents 10,831.77 feet of frontage; there are 27,570 feet in the district; 1058 feet out of a total of 6,660 feet frontage West of Pacific Avenue and 400 feet out of a total frontage of 780 feet between Central Avenue and Pacific Avenue have signed the petition. On motion, action on the same was deferred for one week.

The Manager of the Public Service Department reported that the Federal Board of Control has granted permission for the issuance of bonds by Municipal District No. 2 for the purchase of the Tropic Electric light system. On motion, the City Clerk was directed to advertise for bids for these bonds and to notify the State Controller and State Treasurer, in accordance with the law, of his action. On motion of Trustee Shaw, the Clerk was directed to have bonds printed for the issue of Municipal Improvement District No. 2. On motion of Trustee Shaw, the Manager of the Public Service Department was instructed to take up with the California Edison Company the matter of the valuation of the Tropic District electric light system.

Trustee Muhleman presented a resolution fixing the tax rate for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1918, and the same upon being read, was on motion of Trustee Jackson, adopted as Resolution 1047; by the following roll call:

AYES: Henry, Jackson, Muhleman,

Shaw, Woodberry.

NOES: None.

The City Attorney reported having received letters from the Superintendent of Telephones and Telegraphs in Washington, stating that in regard to the matter of proposed increase in telephone charges, attention would be given to the same in due time. The City Attorney suggested that the Committee of citizens appointed some time ago by a mass meeting to consider this matter, be informed of the progress made.

The City Engineer reported having finished the cards to be sent out to the property owners informing them of the change in their street numbers. On motion of Trustee Shaw, the sum of \$300.00 was ordered to be transferred from the General Service Fund to the General Budget Fund; by the following roll call:

AYES: Henry, Jackson, Muhleman, Shaw, Woodberry.

NOES: None.

The Board adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

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A REASONABLE PRICE
REPAIRING OF ALL
KINDS A SPECIALTY

Located in Tropic Pharmacy

AT THE PALACE GRAND

Today's offering at the Palace Grand, according to the management, is the greatest double bill ever shown at this popular theatre. It is composed of two wonderful comedy attractions, either one of which is by itself more than worth the money.



"Say you big boob
vot are you trying to do
-put der battle on de Bum?"

(Another of the killing scenes in)

"The GEEZER OF BERLIN"

A TRAVESTY on "The KAISER - the Beast of Berlin"
"It will be the talk of the Country"

---You'll Shake
with Laughter"

"THE GEEZER OF BERLIN" gives "Hinden-bug" the devil for trying to put the battle on the bum. You'll shake with laughter. You'll get the biggest gobs of joy in years when you see this picture. Gorgeously staged. Wonderfully produced. The biggest film of the year. A riot of fun and laughter. DON'T MISS it.

Perhaps of most interest, is "The Geezer of Berlin," a travesty on "The Kaiser, the Beast of Berlin," which was shown here a few weeks ago. This is a comedy that promises to be the talk of the country. This picture makes a monkey of the pompous, swell-headed Kaiser. "The Geezer of Berlin" gives "Hinden-bug" the devil for trying to put the battle on the bum. It will make you shake with laughter. In addition to this big feature will be shown Constance Talmadge in her greatest comedy triumph, "A Pair of Silk Stockings." This comedy drama ran on the stage

for two successful years in London, then a season in New York and two on the road. This is all to be offered at regular admission prices. Children's matinee at 2:30. Evening shows at 6:45 and 8:45.

For Sunday, September 1, a special attraction is offered, namely, "The Firefly of France," featuring clever Wallace Reid. At least 5,000,000 people read this story of American pluck and German intrigue, in the Saturday Evening Post. See it brought to life on the screen. There will also be a very good two-reel Mack Sennett comedy, "Blighted Love." It is full of stunts and is a scream to the end. Matinee at 2:30. Two evening shows, at 6:45 and 8:45.

For Monday, September 2, Labor Day, a special holiday offering has been arranged, it being Cecil B. DeMille's latest production "Till I Come Back to You." This is a war picture of a new kind, a war play without the horrors of war. It shows the "sappers" tunneling their way to the Hun lines; it shows the use of liquid fire. There is a wonderful scene portraying the King of Belgium and his advisors. Matinee at 2:30. Evening shows at 7:00 and 8:45.

By popular request, Tuesdays offering will be a return engagement of the great Japanese actor, Sessue Hayakawa in "The Honor of his House." See the great Oriental character in his masterpiece. Matinee sharp at 2:30. Evening shows at 7 and 8:45.

Enid Bennett in "A Desert Wooing" is the attraction for Wednesday, September 4th. The prim and proper East and the big and burly West mix like oil and water, but they got around it by getting rid of the water. There will also be one reel of good comedy. Matinee at 2:30. Evening shows at 7:00 and 8:45.

For Thursday we have the opportunity of seeing another big attraction, no less than D. W. Griffith's second big European War production, "The Great Love." This has practically the same cast as "The Birth of a Nation" and "Hearts of the World." It includes Lilian Gish, George Fawcett, Robert Harron, George Siegmann, Henry Walthall, Maxfield Stanley, Rosemary Theby and Gloria Hope. This is a mighty story of Woman's regeneration by the war. In it you see the Dowager-Queen Alexandra, Lady

Diana Manners, Miss Asquith and a host of England's "proudest" working side by side with the most lowly Londonites. Themselves, not impersonators, and they are really acting for the camera and not merely posing. Regular prices will prevail. Children's matinee at 2:30. Evening shows at 7 and 9 sharp.

CALIFORNIA LIBERTY FAIR

That a half million people will visit the California Liberty Fair, to be held at Exposition Park from October 12 to 26, is the estimate of R. W. Pridham, Director General, who has just returned from a trip to San Francisco. He says he finds in the Bay City business men who are taking keen interest in California's plans to show the world what is being done to help win this great war. He finds the interest in California such that he believes the estimate of 500,000 people in attendance at the Fair to be a conservative one.

Exhibits in the Live Stock Department will be the largest ever seen in the West, applications for space already having been received for prize stock exhibits from not only California, but Colorado, Oregon, Nevada, Arizona and Texas. The swine department will be unusually large, and space for several hundred of the very finest specimens of the several different breeds of hogs has been engaged. More sheep will be on exhibition at the Liberty Fair than have been exhibited at any fair in the West for several years, and it is already assured that the exhibition of milch goats will be the largest the world has ever seen; this is conceded by many of the largest goat breeders in the state.

There will also be a large exhibit of the various breeds of horses, jacks and ponies. Those who are developing fat stock are taking special interest in the show, and this department will be large and interesting. Sixteen head of fat cattle constitute a car load, and several car loads will be on exhibition. Fifty head of fat hogs compose a car load. There will be several public sales of pure bred cattle and hogs held under the auspices of their respective associations. This will be quite an interesting feature.

OUR SAVED FOOD FED THE ALLIES

Food Administrator Writes President America Conserved 141,000,000 Bushels Wheat.

CREDIT DUE TO WOMEN.

Meat and Fat Shipments Increased by 844,600,000 Pounds.

Conservation measures applied by the American people enabled the United States to ship to the Allied peoples and to our own forces overseas 141,000,000 bushels of wheat and 844,600,000 pounds of meat during the past year, valued in all at \$1,400,000,000. This was accomplished in the face of a serious food shortage in this country, bespeaking the wholeheartedness and patriotism with which the American people have met the food crisis abroad.

Food Administrator Hoover, in a letter to President Wilson, explains how the situation was met. The voluntary conservation program fostered by the Food Administration enabled the piling up of the millions of bushels of wheat during 1917-18 and the shipment of meat during 1917-18.

The total value of all food shipments to Allied destinations amounted to \$1,400,000,000, all this food being bought through or in collaboration with the Food Administration. These figures are all based on official reports and represent food exports for the harvest year that closed June 30, 1918.

The shipments of meats and fats (including meat products, dairy products, vegetable oils, etc.) to Allied destinations were as follows:

Fiscal year 1916-17....2,166,500,000 lbs.
Fiscal year 1917-18....3,011,100,000 lbs.

Increase 844,600,000 lbs.

Our slaughterable animals at the beginning of the last fiscal year were not appreciably larger than the year before and particularly in hogs; they were probably less. The increase in shipments is due to conservation and the extra weight of animals added by our farmers.

The full effect of these efforts began to bear their best results in the last half of the fiscal year, when the exports to the Allies were 2,133,100,000 pounds, as against 1,266,500,000 pounds

in the same period of the year before. This compares with an average of 801,000,000 pounds of total exports for the same half years in the three-year pre-war period.

In cereals and cereal products reduced to terms of cereal bushels our shipments to Allied destinations have been:

Fiscal year 1916-17...259,900,000 bushels
Fiscal year 1917-18...340,800,000 bushels

Increase 80,900,000 bushels

Of these cereals our shipments of the prime breadstuffs in the fiscal year 1917-18 to Allied destinations were: Wheat 131,000,000 bushels and of rye 13,900,000 bushels, a total of 144,900,000 bushels.

The exports to Allied destinations during the fiscal year 1916-17 were: Wheat 135,100,000 bushels and rye 2,300,000 bushels, a total of 137,400,000 bushels. In addition some 10,000,000 bushels of 1917 wheat are now in port for Allied destinations or en route thereto. The total shipments to Allied countries from our last harvest of wheat will be therefore, about 141,000,000 bushels, or a total of 154,900,000 bushels of prime breadstuffs. In addition to this we have shipped some 10,000,000 bushels to neutrals dependent upon us, and we have received some imports from other quarters.

"This accomplishment of our people in this matter stands out even more clearly if we bear in mind that we had available in the fiscal year 1916-17 from net carry-over and as surplus over our normal consumption about 200,000,000 bushels of wheat which we were able to export that year without trenching on our home loaf," Mr. Hoover said. "This last year, however, owing to the large failure of the 1917 wheat crop, we had available from net carry-over and production and imports only just about our normal consumption. Therefore our wheat shipments to Allied destinations represent approximately savings from our own wheat bread.

"These figures, however, do not fully convey the volume of the effort and sacrifice made during the past year by the whole American people. Despite the magnificent effort of our agricultural population in planting a much increased acreage in 1917, not only was there a very large failure in wheat, but also the corn failed to mature properly, and our corn is our dominant crop.

"I am sure," Mr. Hoover wrote in concluding his report, "that all the millions of our people, agricultural as well as urban, who have contributed to these results should feel a very definite satisfaction that in a year of universal food shortages in the northern hemisphere all of those people

joined together against Germany have come through into sight of the coming harvest not only with wealth and strength fully maintained, but with only temporary periods of hardship.

"It is difficult to distinguish between various sections of our people—the homes, public eating places, food trades, urban or agricultural populations—in assessing credit for these results, but no one will deny the dominant part of the American women."

A hoarder is a man who is more interested in getting his bite than in giving his bit.

BIBLE CONFERENCE AND SCHOOL OF PRINCIPLES AND METHODS

Never was there a time when definite Bible study was so much in demand as at the present, when the world is in confusion and unrest. With this thought in view, the Bible Institute of Los Angeles has planned an elaborate program of Lectures, Conferences, Bible Study and Group Meetings under the leadership of some of the strongest teachers and Bible exponents selected from a score of the great denominations of the country. Each one of these experts stands out conspicuously as a leader in Christian work.

This Conference will be held at the Bible Institute, Los Angeles, Cal., September 1st to 22nd inclusive. Three sessions each day; viz: 10 a. m., 2 p. m., and 7:30 p. m. The program will be made up of live, every-day topics such as "The Pastor and His Church," "The Bible and its Teachings," "The Bible School Organized," "The Missionary Propaganda," "The Young People," "Music," "The Human Voice," and "Evangelism."

For full program and hotel rates address: T. C. Horton, Bible Institute, Los Angeles, Cal.

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E. M. McClure Killed

Former Glendale Man Run Down by Auto Truck

E. M. McClure, formerly a resident of Glendale, was killed at Vernon on Saturday night by an auto truck as he was on his way home from the ship yards at San Pedro, where he was employed.

At the time of his death he was a resident of Van Nuys. He was picked up unconscious after being hit by the truck, and rushed to a hospital, but died without regaining consciousness.

An inquest over the remains was held Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock and funeral services were held Wednesday afternoon at 3:30 at the Little Church of the Flowers at Forest Lawn Memorial Park.

Mr. McClure was a prominent factor in Glendale's early days. He was a talented writer and newspaper man, and at one time published the Glendale News. Afterwards he started the Valley Independent, the Brand organ, which boosted for the boulevard and vicinity, and which was published in the building now occupied by Klein's Shoe Hospital. Since then he has been connected with the Burbank paper and others, his latest being the Glendale Plaindealer, which had a short but forceful career. Three years ago he traded the home on Maryland avenue for Van Nuys ranch property, and for the time being had changed the pen and pencil for the implements of industrial work.

He was a member of the local lodge of Elks, which lodge held the funeral services for the deceased. He was probably as well-known as any man in Glendale, having seen the city grow from nothing to what it is at present.

The deceased leaves a wife, who is principal of the school at Marion, California, and who for many years was principal of the Cerritos avenue school in the Tropic District, where she has many friends. Other members of his family are a married son, Granville McClure, who is also employed in the shipyards, and a daughter, Miss Rachel McClure.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Jensen have returned to Glendale after a pleasant week at Catalina.

Dr. P. O. Lucas Dentist

Children's Work a Specialty

Office Hours: 9 to 12; 1 to 5

Evenings by Appointment

Sunset 583

221 N. Brand Blvd. Tropic

V. R. Freeman and wife, of Longton, Kansas, who have been guests at the H. W. Augustus home for the past week, left Friday on their return trip, which takes them through Oregon and Washington. The visitors reported the Kansas corn and hay crops almost total failures, owing to the extreme dry, hot weather. Wheat and oats were fairly good. Stock water now is very scarce, and the ground is baked and cracked almost beyond belief.

FOOD CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

Mrs. C. E. Hutchinson, 200 Orange street, has been appointed chairman of the local committee on Food Conservation in place of Mrs. Barton, who resigned on account of her duties in the Parent-Teachers Association.

Until further notice, the sugar permits for canning sugar may be obtained from Mrs. Hutchinson, 200 Orange street, phone 607-J; Mrs. Bacon, 115 North San Fernando road; Mrs. Ogg, 149 South Kenwood; Mrs. Barton, 330 North Howard from 8 to 11 o'clock in the mornings.

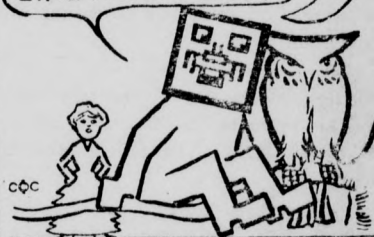
Mrs. Hutchinson comes to the work with a wide experience in public affairs, and will do most efficient work along this line of governmental service.

THERE WILL BE ONE SOON

Look at Your Watch

Have you noticed the time table of the P. E. Railway is now running in their advertising space in this paper, for the benefit of its Tropic patrons? Clip it out and paste it on a card which you can have convenient for reference. It will save you tedious waits and help you time your goings to Los Angeles.

A SQUARE MAN WOULD
RATHER BE WISE AS AN
OWL THAN WISE
LIKE A SERPENT!



FAIR AND SQUARE

BEING wise like an owl is being Fair and Square. Being wise as a serpent isn't being Fair or Square at all. Birds of a feather flock together. If you want to buy pure wholesome eatables at Fair and Square prices this grocery store will interest you very much,

B. & B. STORE

H. W. BUTTS, Prop.

GROCERIES
MEATS

BOTH PHONES:

Sunset, Glendale 288

Home, 438

LOCAL HAPPENNINGS

Mr. Topham, who resides on Vassar street, is in the hospital as a result of an operation.

Mr. Harris, Attorney, and wife, recently arrived in Glendale. They live at Vassar and Columbia.

Neville Richardson, of South Central avenue, is spending a fortnight in Santa Paula.

Mrs. Roy Bancroft and her two wee babies are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Leigh Bancroft, at 119 South Brand boulevard.

Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, who have been enjoying an outing on Catalina Island, have returned to their home on Blanche avenue.

Sergeant Harry La Fountain, formerly of the 319th Engineers stationed at Camp Fremont, has been transferred to the 8th Ammunition Train.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Meagher, of West Garfield avenue, who have just returned from a three-weeks outing at Hermosa Beach, entertained at a six o'clock dinner Saturday in honor of their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Benner and Mr. and Mrs. M. Stearns, of Portland, Oregon.

A very large percentage of the Glendale boys who enlisted in the California Coast Artillery when this unit was being organized, have since earned promotion, and have advanced rapidly. A large number of them are non-commissioned officers and have been distributed to various other cantonments in the eastern states, and to the western and Italian fronts. Among those who were recently ordered to France is Sergeant Tom Morgan, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Morgan of 610 W. Harvard street, this city. Sergeant Morgan was stationed for some time at Ft. McArthur, and completed his special training at a camp in Florida, where he received his sergeant's stripes.

Mr. Fisher, of 617 Brand boulevard, left Tuesday morning for a three-months visit in Wyoming.

Matthew Jamgochian, the oldest son of A. M. Jamgochian, at 635 South San Fernando boulevard, is now in France with the active Sammies.

J. E. Treadwell was the first to change his street number on South San Fernando boulevard in compliance with Glendale's new street number regulations.

Miss Gladys Gaarder, of 617 West Park avenue has just returned from a pleasant and interesting visit with her brother, who is in the navy, and is now stationed at Mare Island.

Stephen Veselich, through whose influence activities leading to the building of the automobile bridge on Brand boulevard were consummated, is now an officer in the United States Army, en route for the battlefield.

Mrs. Priscilla Burke

Mandolin Lessons

3439 Perlita Avenue, Atwater Tract
Or Phone Glendale 1500

PACIFIC GARAGE

H. F. Kendall, Prop. Sunset, Gl. 363
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FIRST CLASS REPAIR WORK BY A
MAN OF EXPERIENCE AND SKILL.
QUICK REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
CARS CLEANED AND STORED.
RELIABLE SERVICE AT ALL
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Glendale 423-J—Phones—Home 2532

Mr. F. C. Charles was in San Diego on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Stoermer are spending their vacation at Catalina.

Mrs. E. R. Messerly, of Long Beach, has been a visitor at the home of her son, Mr. Messerly of Casitas avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Rice and son are visiting their mother, Mrs. L. C. Rice, of Tropic and Central avenues.

E. B. Schaeffe, brother of William J. Schaeffe, is en route for France with other members of the "Grizzlies."

Mrs. Charles Scheu has returned from Los Angeles, and her many friends will be glad to know that she is improving.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Cook and daughter Doris are enjoying a camping trip in the mountains.

A. M. Jamgochian and family are spending a month's vacation at Venice. Miss Eliza Jamgochian will resume her study of professional instrumental music upon their return.

Mrs. R. G. Sherman and mother are moving back to Los Angeles. They regret leaving their pleasant home here, but several matters make the change advisable.

The Martin family have leased their home here and will make their stay at San Pedro permanent, at least for a while, except Berna, who will take a course at the State University.

Robinson, the Sunset Nurseryman, has camouflaged his nursery, and raises potatoes, vegetables and melons in his war garden. A marauder in one of his gardens was caught after a hot chase in an auto down San Fernando boulevard and was brought to justice. Robinson now calmly rides in his horseless carriage, behind his trusty mule while marketing his products.

Claude Robinson continues in a critical condition at his home on West Acacia avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Woolley will again become residents of Tropico, having rented the Seaman property on Central avenue.

Sacramental services will be held tomorrow (Sunday) at 11 o'clock in the Methodist Church, followed by reception of new members.

Mrs. Margaret Fischer, of North Brand boulevard, left Tuesday for points in Wyoming and Wisconsin, where she will visit relatives and friends for several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Webster, of Blanche avenue, recently had as their guests Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bowman and daughter Katherine, of Calexico. The Bowmans formerly resided on West Los Feliz road.

Allen Pollock, of 519 West Park avenue who has been visiting in Oakland for several weeks, will return to his home next week in time to enter school on the opening day. Allen has been the guest of his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Emery Gates.

About 25 young people spent a most delightful evening at the home of Mrs. F. C. Charles on Monday evening, it being her birthday. Music and games were a feature of the evening. Mrs. Charles was presented with a number of beautiful gifts as a reminder of the occasion. Dainty refreshments were served.

William J. Schaeffe, editor of the American Globe, accompanied by Mrs. Ruth Schaeffe and son William James, returned to their residence at 625 South San Fernando boulevard from a vacation at Hermosa Beach and Redondo Beach.

Mrs. Louise Purnell and a party of friends left Wednesday morning for a week's outing at Craig's Club House. They travel in two automobiles equipped for camping out. Those comprising the party are Mrs. J. W. Lamson, Mrs. Mae Hunter and two children, Mrs. Edna Lawson and Master Jack Lawson.

N. P. BANKS POST DOINGS

N. P. Banks Post and Corps held their all-day meeting Friday, the 23d. The attendance was smaller than usual, but that did not prevent all having a very enjoyable day.

Mrs. Lena Hammond and her assistants served a delicious Hoover lunch at noon, consisting of coffee, johnny cake, substitute bread, beans, scalloped potatoes, and sliced tomatoes with onions.

Commander Clark being absent, Chaplain Norton called the company to order for the after-dinner program. One verse of America was sung and Mrs. Crawford kindly favored the company with two solos, Mrs. Griffin presiding at the piano.

Mrs. Houdyshel read an original poem giving the Kaiser—well, a very small part of what is due him.

Robert Taylor announced that September 17th would be the 27th anniversary of the organization of N. P. Banks Post, and on the 27th, the regular all-day meeting, they proposed to celebrate the occasion suitably.

Mrs. Purnell, president of the W. R. C., requested the company in future to bring their own sugar, as it could not be obtained for the lunches. Until further notice, the corps will charge 15 cents to post and corps members and 25 cents to others for the lunch. They regret to take this step, and will go back to the old prices as soon as food prices will permit.

Chaplain Norton called on Rev. Goodsell, who preached a five-minute sermon on the text, "A House Divided against itself cannot stand."

He said in part: "The immortal saying of Abraham Lincoln in his

debate with Stephen A. Douglas is just as true as when he uttered it decades ago, 'This nation cannot remain half slave and half free.' The only difference is, that was a great National question. Now it is world-wide. The world has moved forward so rapidly that every nation is affected by every other nation. There are no closed doors. Our facilities for travel, world commerce, and interchange of world thought have brought the world so close together that we are interdependent, and the great question is, shall the world be controlled by a monarchical oligarchy, or be governed by a people who stand for liberty and righteous government? This is the great battle being fought today, world liberty or world slavery. The great principles for which the boys of '61 to '65 fought are the same great principles for which our boys are fighting today."

There is much in these gatherings of the veterans to amuse and instruct, and the value of their patriotic influence cannot be overestimated.

SCHOOL OPENING

Glendale Union High School is scheduled to open September 10th, while the other schools will not commence until the 16th. The Cerritos avenue school is being fitted with more sanitary plumbing, in the same manner as was found necessary with the other school buildings last year.

"WAR SAVINGS STAMPS mark an epoch in our NATIONAL LIFE.—Secretary McAdoo.

The philosophy of the W. S. S. is save, save, save.

State Secretary and Organizer
Walt Le Noir Church

State Depository
Glendale Savings Bank

"THE CALIFORNIANS"

A Non-Partisan, Non-Sectarian, Non-Sectional, State-Wide Association, being organized for promoting the common interests of all loyal people in California.

Home Office of the Association, and of "The Californians", the periodical which will be its official organ,

In GLENDALE SAVINGS BANK

Brand and Broadway

Glendale, California

Mr. G. E. Place, of Los Angeles, an old time printer, called at our office the other day and told us some of his experiences on the west coast of South America, where he resided for five years. He was in a town of over 25,000 population, all adobe buildings, without any glass windows, and over 300 years old. The town was at an elevation of 4000 feet and had splendid pure and cool water. There was only one hotel, of six rooms, in the town, and the charges were only \$1.00 per day, and it put up an excellent table of all the good things raised in the country. There was no barber shop, dentist, newspaper or bank in the town. The country was rich in gold and platinum mines. Plenty of wild game and tropical fruits everywhere, tobacco and coffee, also, and land sells for \$10.00 per acre.

\$420,000,000 QUOTA OF TWELFTH DISTRICT

What to do with Liberty Bond slackers was one of the big questions discussed at the Northern California conference of Liberty Loan chairmen in San Francisco last week. Although "strong arm" methods were discouraged, full "moral suasion" was endorsed and it was the opinion of Governor James K. Lynch and a majority of the chairmen that the names of those refusing to subscribe after being given a hearing should be published by the vigilance committee in the newspapers as a "Badge of Shame."

Plans for the coming campaign September 28 to October 19 were discussed. It was the sense of the conference that the franking privilege should be given banks for sending notices to loan subscribers; that county chairmen should appoint their own foreign language chiefs; and that county chairmen should determine the number of honor flag districts in their

**THORNYCROFT FARM
HOSPITAL AND
SANITARIUM**

**Adams and Acacia Streets., Tropic
BOTH PHONES**



**Quick Shave—Twice Over—
Society-Face Scrape—all finish better with**

NYLOTIS TALCUM

25 Cents for a lot in a handy tin

Nylotis Mayflower Talcum is a man's odor.

Set a tin with your razors; the companionship will please you.

ROBERTS & ECHOLS

RELIABLE DRUGGISTS

BOTH PHONES 195 FREE DELIVERIES

**God and Man
Hates a Quitter**

—and a man is a quitter who will not answer the cry of a friend in need.

Your Government is your friend—and it cries out to you to buy **WAR SAVING STAMPS** so that our soldiers and sailors who are battling in a most righteous and holy cause may be fighting fit.



SCOVERN-LETTON-FREY CO.

UNDERTAKERS

BOTH PHONES, GLEN. 143, BRAND BLVD. AND ACACIA AVE

counties.

Campaign Manager R. H. Moulton for the Southern California Liberty Loan Committee stated that the interest of the next loan will be 4½ per cent and considering the next loan at the lowest possible figure, six billions, the quota for the Twelfth Reserve

District will be \$420,000,000. Moulton declared that the work of the Liberty Loan chiefs in each county was as important as that of the dollar a year men and the fact that the loan workers were active at home instead of Washington or in France did not lessen their importance.

The Confessions of a German Deserter

Written by a Prussian Officer
Who Participated in the
Ravaging and Pillaging
of Belgium

Copyright by Detroit Free Press

(Continued from last week)

Night now came, yet no sleep nor rest was in sight. No one knew how much farther we would have to retire before there would be a respite. The unfamiliar surroundings indicated to us that we were not returning over the road which we had traversed when, as victors, we marched to the Marne. With this and similar thoughts, hour after hour passed. Some of us ran along, others actually walked in their sleep. Our boots were filled with water, yet we had to keep on. Thus the night passed.

The next morning troops of the main army were placed in the rear guard. They formed long columns which they opened to let us pass through, after which they closed ranks. We gave a sigh of relief, for we were at last free of hostile artillery fire. After marching about five more hours, we joined a company of infantry which fortunately had saved its field kitchen. It was not quite dark when we reached the village.

Here we were billeted in order to get as much rest as possible. But we all knew that we could rest only as long as the rear guard was able to keep back the enemy. We were placed in the village school. Because of the shortage of provisions we were allowed to use our tinned supplies, but none of us had any left. This consisted of some meat and hardtack. It had long since been eaten up and so we were compelled to lie down with our hunger still unsatisfied.

CHAPTER XI.

We were once more aroused at eleven o'clock that night, and with the utmost haste made ready to resume our march. The night was pitch dark and the rain continued. At daybreak we passed the city of St. Menesould. This had not been harmed. From here

we turned to the east, closely pressed by the French and in the afternoon we reached Clermont-en-Argonne. Once more we managed to get a rest of several hours. Toward evening we proceeded again and maintained a forced march through the whole night. We were now more exhausted than ever, yet could not halt.

The rain had stopped before ten o'clock in the morning at which hour we left the road and made camp. There was a general sigh of relief, for this long-continued, wearing retreat had brought our troops into a state now become unendurable. We began to dig ourselves in. Before our trenches were even half completed a literal hailstorm of shrapnel fell among us. Our losses were so great

that it became impossible to remain. We received orders to retire at once. We marched over the fields until dark, when we began once more to dig in. We were now near the village of Cernay-en-Dormois. It was pitch dark and a heavy fog lay over everything. Of the enemy we knew nothing. With the utmost silence and speed we dug ourselves in deeply, stopping frequently to listen as hostile raiding parties approached, only to disappear quickly.

Here we received our first reinforcements. They arrived in long columns in the darkness. All were fresh troops—most of them reserves. The majority wore blue uniforms. This as well as the nature of their equipment, indicated to us that they had been hastily fitted out and transported. None of them had ever heard the whistle of a bullet and many asked anxiously whether it was dangerous here. They brought numerous machine guns, and in an instant we had everything prepared for defense.

At daylight the French began the attack. They made several onslaughts throughout the day but without success, for our reinforcements were large.

No one realized at this stage of the battle that it was the beginning of a murderous, exhausting struggle for positions.

We were to fight here from the same trench, month after month, without gaining territory. The wounded, who lay in No Man's Land between the trenches, were left to perish.

The French tried to rescue them under the protection of the Geneva flag, the emblem of the Red Cross, but we only sneered at them and shot it to bits. The impulse to shoot down the enemy surpassed every human feeling. The Red Cross flag had lost all its value for us when it was raised by the French. Mistrust was nurtured among us. We were told that the enemy mis-

used the flag and that we must shoot down the men that bore it.

We repulsed all attacks until they gradually ceased. We were now able to fortify our position, which we did with the greatest care, making it as strong as possible. Half the men remained on guard while the other half deepened and widened the trenches. A lively fire was maintained continuously by both sides. The losses were very large. Most of the men killed were shot through the head, the trench protecting the remainder of their bodies.

Firing increased in intensity as night fell. Although nothing could be seen we continued firing all the time because we thought this would prevent the enemy from making any attacks. Through the nights munitions and material were brought up and new men arrived. Great quantities of sandbags



The Red Cross Flag Had Lost All Its Value.

were sent us, which were filled and used as a protection against bullets.

The pioneers were relieved toward morning and gathered in a farmyard behind the firing line. The farm had been spared by the cannon, and even all the stock remained. This booty was soon to be consumed. Several hundred soldiers came and a wild hunt

ensued for ducks, chickens, geese, pigeons, etc. About five hundred of these were caught, after which everybody began cooking. Not far away 80 cows and helpers were seized and turned over to the field kitchens. Hay and grain were carried away, even the strawstacks and barns were torn down and the lumber used for firewood. In a few hours a beautiful farm had become a ruin and the proprietor a beggar. I had seen the owner in the morning, but he had suddenly disappeared with his wife and children, and nobody knew where he was.

The next night we were sent into the trenches again. There was little to do, so we talked with the men who had re-enforced us from the interior of Germany. They knew absolutely nothing of our retreat from the Marne and were astonished when we pictured to them the events of the last few days.

The following morning we left the trench before daybreak and went into quarters at Cernay-en-Dormois. We were billeted in the middle of the village in an abandoned house. Our field kitchens failed to arrive, so we prepared ourselves a meal of fowl and whatever else we discovered. Whenever anyone espied a chicken there

were twenty men racing for it. Toward evening long provision trains arrived as well as fresh troops. They went to the front in long columns and relieved the exhausted men.

Soon the whole village was crowded with soldiers. After a rest of two days the regular nightly pioneer service was resumed. Every night we were sent to the front-line trenches to build wire obstacles. The French found us out by the noise required to set up the

posts, so that we had fresh losses almost every night. We completed the task of setting up barbed wire entanglements in the sector assigned to us in about fourteen days. During this period we rested by day, but at night we went out regularly. But our rest had many interruptions, for the enemy artillery bombarded the village regularly. This always happened at certain hours, for instance, in the beginning, every noon from twelve to two o'clock, fifty to eighty shells fell in the village. Sometimes they were shrapnel, sent over by the field artillery. We soon grew accustomed to this, despite the fact that soldiers of other detachments were killed or wounded daily. Once or twice during this noon bombardment a shrapnel shell fell into our room and burst without doing much damage. The room would be filled with dust and smoke, yet no one would think of leaving. This firing was repeated daily with ever-increasing violence.

CHAPTER XII.

The inhabitants of Cernay who had remained, mostly old people, were all gathered in a barn because of the fear of spies. Here they were guarded by soldiers. As the enemy bombardment always occurred at a certain hour, our commander thought that somebody in the village was in communication with the enemy by means of a concealed telephone. It was even discovered that the hands of the church clock had been turned and at one time stood at six and shortly after at five o'clock. The spy who signaled the enemy by means of this clock was not discovered, neither anyone using a concealed

telephone instrument. In order to catch the right one all the civilians were interned in the barn. These civilian prisoners were supplied in the same way the soldiers were, with food and drink, but were also exposed, like the soldiers, to the daily bombardments, which in time destroyed the whole village. Two women and one child had been killed in this manner and yet the people were not removed. Almost daily houses caught fire in the village and burned down. The shells were now falling regularly at eight o'clock in the evening. They were of heavy caliber. At eight o'clock promptly, when the first shell arrived, we left the town. There followed, in short intervals, fourteen to fifteen shells, the "iron ration." We believed that the French cannon sending these shells were brought up somewhere at night.

When we returned from our promenade, as we called the nightly excursion, we were sent to our places in the trenches. There we were used for every kind of duty. One evening we were called up to fortify a farm taken from the French the previous day. We had to build machine guns and place them.

Our camp at Cernay-en-Dormois was continually under heavy bombardment. Finally rest became impossible. The heavy-caliber shells struck the roofs of the houses and penetrated to the cellars. The civilians were taken away after several had been killed by shells. After about ten weeks in this country we were sent to another part of the front. Our destination was kept from us.

(Continued next week)

Contribute to the Red Cross Fund.

Santa Catalina Island-Ideal Summer Resort

SUMMER SEASON 1918.

**Bathing - Boating - Fishing - Golf - Tennis - Mountain Hiking
Swimming - and many other diversions.**

**Band Concerts and Dancing after June 29th. Free only to Patrons of Banning Line Steamers.
New Hotel, St. Catherine—Island Villa Cottages and Canvas City—Open in June.**

For further information, folders, etc., and for reservations in Hotel St. Catherine, Island Villa, or Canvas City, write to

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LOS ANGELES, CAL.

SHARE OUR SUGAR WITH THE ALLIES

British Get Two Pounds a Month.

French Pound and Half,

Italians One Pound.

GERMAN SUPPLY PLENTIFUL.

**All Nations Permit Use of Sweetening
for Home Preserving Purposes.**

America's new sugar ration of two pounds a month per person is equitable when compared with the sugar ration enforced by rigid governmental order in England, France and Italy, nations with which we are sharing sugar.

Each Allied nation—in the matter of sugar consumption—is sharing on nearest possible equal terms the hardships imposed by greatly altered conditions in the world sugar situation.

Formerly classed as a luxury, sugar is now a war time essential. The fair and just division of this essential is in the hands of the various Allied food controllers.

The United States Food Administration has asked this nation to observe a voluntary sugar ration of two pounds per person a month.

In the other countries at war with Germany sugar is one of the scarce articles on every menu—whether in the households of both rich and poor, or in the hotels.

England today has a sugar ration of two pounds per month per person. In France the ration is a pound and a half and in Italy it is one pound a month. And the prices in allied countries are from two to three times as high as in America.

If you go to a hotel in England or France these days and order tea or coffee they serve absolutely no sugar with it. If you want sugar you must bring it with you.

In England it is allowable to use one-seventh of an ounce of sugar in the preparation of each luncheon. In France many persons carry little saccharine tablets about with them for use in hotels and in England rich and poor must take their sugar with them if they wish to have sweetened tea while visiting friends.

Before the war started France had 325,000 acres devoted to sugar production. By 1917 the French sugar acreage had decreased to 180,000 acres. Today the French man or woman with a sugar card has no assurance whatever that he or she will be able to actually buy sugar. To buy it, one must first find it.

War Time Sweeteners



AMERICA has several excellent war time sweeteners that will be used largely during the shortage in the sugar supply.

They are maple sugar, syrups, honey and molasses and may be used in preparing desserts and other dishes requiring sweetening.

When a cup of syrup or honey is used to replace a cup of sugar the liquid in the recipes should be decreased one-fourth. One-third of a cupful of sugar is equivalent to one-third of a cup of honey, about one-half cup of syrup and about one-half cup of corn sugar. One-fourth of a cup of sugar is equal to about one-half cup of syrup or one-third cup of corn sugar. One tablespoon of sugar is equal to one tablespoon of honey, about one and one-half tablespoons of syrup and one and one-third tablespoons of corn sugar.

Sugar may be saved by the use of raisins, dates, figs, dried pears and fruit pastes used on the breakfast cereals.

Fruit marmalades, butters and jellies should be used to take the place of the ordinary sweetening at a meal and not as accessories to it. Fruits may be preserved without sugar. It may be added when sugar is more plentiful.

Preserving demands this year a thin syrup instead of a heavy syrup.

If sugar is used one-half of the amount may be replaced by another sweetener.

Drying is a means of preserving (without sugar) apples, cherries, strawberries and black caps.

When ready to use they may have added the needed sugar in the form of a syrup. When sugar is more plentiful fruit juices may be made into jellies or may be used as fruit juices with or without sugar, as beverages, fruit gelatins and frozen desserts.

Fresh fruits supply the place of sugar in the diet. They should be used freely. Desserts where sugar is scarce may be made of gelatins, junkets, custards, puddings and cakes.



Italy Has "State Sugar."

Especially drastic regulations govern the use of sugar in Italy. Its manufacture, distribution and sale are closely controlled, and in part actually taken over by the state.

Saccharine is permitted to be sold and used as a substitute for sugar and the government manufactures a mixture of saccharine and sugar called "State Sugar," which is largely used.

German Sugar Ration Adequate.

Germany, before the war, produced a great surplus of sugar and exported

large quantities. Today the Germans have virtually gone out of the export business, but have plenty of cheap sugar for home use.

Wholesale prices prevalent in the Allied nations, according to information received by the United States Food Administration are as follows: England, 10 cents a pound; France, 12 cents; Italy, 26 cents.

While these high prices are being paid abroad the American wholesale price is being held at 7½ cents.

Church Notices

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST

Second Street and Maryland Avenue, Glendale

Services Sunday, 11 a. m., Sunday School 9:30 a. m., Wednesday evening Testimony Meeting at 8.

Reading Room at 435 S. Brand Blvd., open daily except Sundays and holidays from 12 M. to 5 P. M. Also open Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 7 to 9.

The lesson sermon is from the Christian Science Quarterly of Bible Lessons.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Laurel and Central Aves.
Tropico

Pastor, Rev. O. P. Rider, 208 East Acacia street.

Sunday morning service 11 o'clock; Sunday School 9:45 A. M.; Christian Endeavor meeting Sunday at 6:30 P. M.; Sunday evening service 7:30 o'clock; Midweek prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock; Ladies' Aid all day meeting, the second Thursday in the month; Woman's Missionary Meeting the fourth Thursday afternoon in the month.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH

Central and Palmer Aves.,
Tropico

Pastor, Rev. B. C. Cory, 400 Central Avenue.

Sunday morning service at 11:00 o'clock; Sunday School 9:45 A. M. Epworth League 6:30 P. M. Sunday evening service 7:30 o'clock. Junior League 2:30 P. M. Midweek prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Woman's Foreign Missionary Society meeting the second Thursday afternoon in the month. *Woman's

Home Missionary Society meeting the fourth Tuesday in the month. Ladies' Aid meeting the first Tuesday in the month.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST

The Seventh Day Adventists hold services in the Tropico Presbyterian Church. Sabbath School at 9:30 A. M. and Preaching at 11:00 A. M.

GLENDALE NEW THOUGHT CENTER

Masonic Temple

Chairman, Mrs. J. C. Dennerlen, 1304 Central Ave., North Glendale.

Morning Service at 11:00 A. M. Sunday School 10:00 A. M., Miss Olive Williams, Leader.

HOLY FAMILY CATHOLIC CHURCH

Seventh Street near Everett

Mass at 8 and 10:30. Sunday school at 9:00 A. M. Doors open to all.

Rev. James S. O'Neill, pastor.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

Third and Louise streets, Glendale. Vernon H. Cowser, Pastor.

A cordial welcome to all and a glad greeting to the stranger.

Bible School at 9:30 a. m. Morning Service at 11:00 a. m. B. Y. P. U., Junior and Senior, 6:30 p. m.

Evening Service at 7:30 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Third and Central, Glendale, Dr. E. H. Willisford, pastor.

Sunday School, 9:45 a. m. Morning Service, 11:00 a. m. Junior Christian Endeavor, 6:00 p. m.

Intermediate Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m.

Evening Service, 7:30 p. m.

OCCULT SCIENCE OF CHRIST CHURCH SERVICES

Meets every Sunday at 111 Elrose Street, near Adams.

Healing Service at 7:45 P. M.

Lecture at 8:00 P. M.

THIRD STREET EPISCOPAL

The Third Street Episcopal congregation hold their services in the Adventist church, Third and Isabel Streets, every Sunday morning at 11. Sunday School at 9:45 a. m.

CASA VERDUGO M. E. CHURCH

Julius Soper, Pastor.

9:45 a. m. Sunday School.

11:00 a. m. Divine Service.

5:45 p. m. Intermediate Epworth League.

6:45 p. m. Senior Epworth League.

7:30 p. m. Evening Service.

ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Corner Fifth and Louise streets, next to public Library.

Sunday School, 9:30 a. m.

Holy Communion and Sermon by the Rector, 11:00 a. m.

LUTHERAN CHURCH

Fifth and Maryland, Rev. R. W. Mottern, Pastor.

Sunday School at 9:30.

Morning Worship at 11:00.

Christian Endeavor at 6:30.

Evening Worship at 7:30.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Corner Louise and Colorado, Clifford A. Cole, minister.

Hours of services:

Sermons, 10:45 a. m., 7:30 p. m.

Bible School, with classes for all ages, 9:30 a. m.

Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m.

WEST GLENDALE METHODIST CHURCH

511 S. Pacific Avenue. Rev. E. M. Crandall, pastor.

Bible School at 9:45 a. m.

Morning Worship, at 11 o'clock.

Epworth League, 6:30 p. m.

Evening worship, 7:30.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF GLENDALE

Sabbath School, 9:30 a. m.

Morning Worship, 11:00 a. m.

Endeavor Meetings, 3:00, 4:30 and 6:00 p. m.

Evening Service, 7:00 p. m.

EPIGRYHES:

I've been a failure all my life, a typical "Black Sheep!" I've made a lot of money that I've spent while good folks sleep. This "Business, First," has never been my main philosophy; my dollar, "so almighty," has just died of atrophy. And I'm ashamed that I have looked for that old **TURN**, so long—the turn they say exists in each Life Lane—I've been all wrong! For **OVER** every phase of life I've thrown a cloak of fun and carelessness; I've never stopped to "Read as I have run." But, reading Thomas Dekker's play, which has **A** shocking name, a bit of pathos struck me square—Don't laugh—no man's the same, when once he seriously shakes the deep dice-box of Life, and glimpses some **NEW** visions! So, in this appalling strife there lies the chance to wash the black from lots of sinning sheep; and Someone, Who knows every **LEAF**, will honest tally keep. Are you a "Black Sheep," too, old man? Let's sneak away and give just all we have—our bodies—to Our Flag—then, men, we'll live!

Robert Russell.

"Turn over a new leaf."

(Copyright, 1917, by Int'l Press Bureau.)

MAILING YOURSELF MONEY

Every time you stick a Thrift or War Savings Stamp on your card you are mailing money to yourself to be received later with interest. Cashing in these stamps is going to be better than "getting money from home," for with the money comes the reminder that you contributed to the great victory which then will have been completely won.

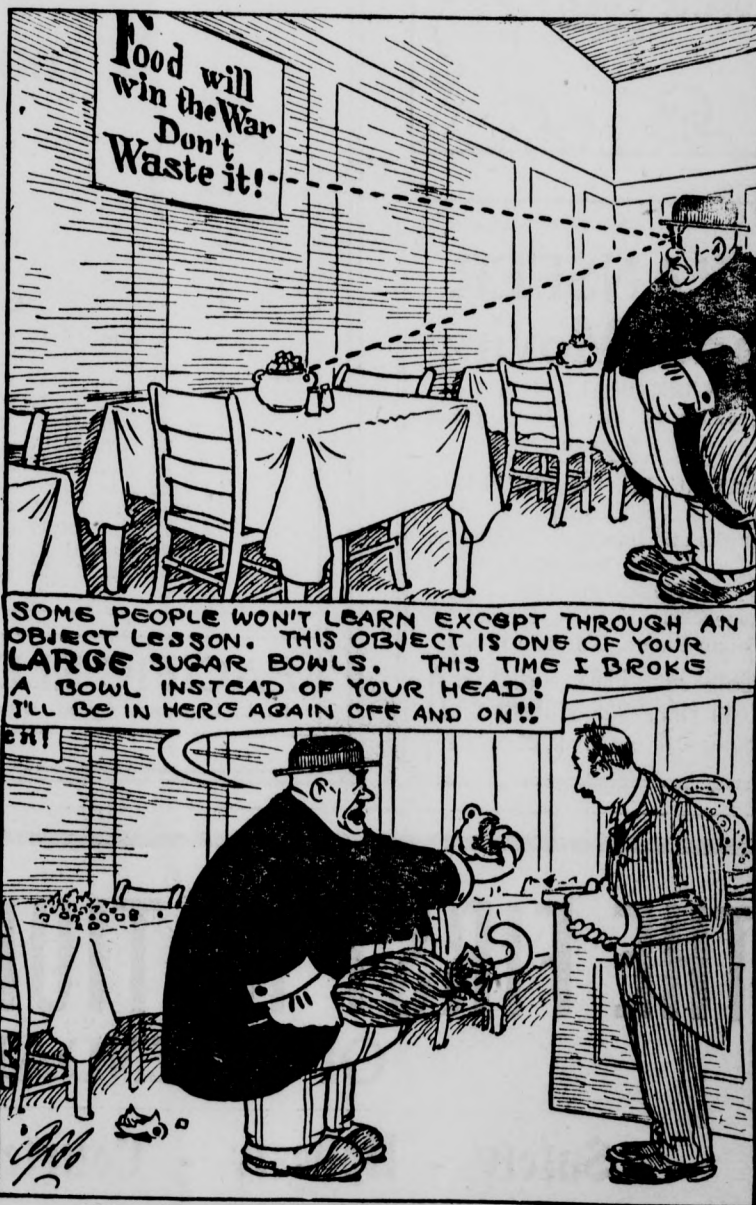
We have frequently heard it remarked that when the Los Angeles Times endorses a candidate for office, it behooves the voters to "look a little out."

LET US SPRAY

Midsummer is when the insect army is in the midst of its annual drive. Let us spray night and morning that their 1918 attack doesn't succeed.

Swatting the Food Slacker

Everett True, noted patriot, joins United States Food Administration in drive on conservation shirkers



Drawn By A. D. Condo of Newspaper Enterprise Association.

Watch For "Double Value"

For Thrift Stamps. Two Pays a Year's Subscription.

THE CHEERFUL CHERUB

I don't mind having
troubles now
For that is when my
spirit grows
I feel so sorry for
the folks
Who never have these
useful woes.
R.M. CANN



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Have Your Hat Cleaned and Blocked — 75cts. and Up.
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THERE WILL BE ONE SOON

LOOK AT YOUR WATCH

57 TRAINS
DAILY

BETWEEN TROPICO

—AND—

LOS ANGELES

Leave Tropico

5:30 a.m.	9:17 a.m.	1:17 p.m.	4:56 p.m.	7:56 p.m.
6:11 a.m.	9:37 a.m.	1:37 p.m.	5:11 p.m.	8:26 p.m.
6:31 a.m.	9:57 a.m.	1:57 p.m.	5:26 p.m.	8:56 p.m.
6:51 a.m.	10:17 a.m.	2:17 p.m.	5:41 p.m.	9:26 p.m.
7:11 a.m.	10:37 a.m.	2:37 p.m.	5:56 p.m.	9:56 p.m.
7:26 a.m.	10:57 a.m.	2:57 p.m.	6:11 p.m.	9:56 p.m.
7:41 a.m.	11:17 a.m.	3:17 p.m.	6:26 p.m.	10:26 p.m.
7:56 a.m.	11:37 a.m.	3:37 p.m.	6:41 p.m.	10:56 p.m.
8:11 a.m.	11:57 a.m.	3:57 p.m.	6:56 p.m.	11:26 p.m.
8:26 a.m.	12:17 p.m.	4:17 p.m.	7:16 p.m.	11:56 p.m.
8:41 a.m.	12:37 p.m.	4:37 p.m.	7:36 p.m.	12:26 a.m.
8:57 a.m.	12:57 p.m.			

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